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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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SPEED THE DAY

WHEN THE ROPE WILL BE LONG ENOUGH TO HANG DEMOCRACY.

A Southerner's Vigorous Denunciation of the Wilson Monstrosity—Iniquity of the Democratic Position—A Party Which Stands in the Way of American Prosperity.

The free trade party opened their last National campaign with the remarkable declaration that protection was "unconstitutional." Of course no schoolboy who had ever read the Constitution of his country gave any serious thought to this unfounded assertion. If he had ever studied the history of the party that originated this new doctrine, he knew this was the last desperate objection always brought against any measure which it opposes. As Mr. Reed said in his great speech against the infamous Wilson monstrosity and sugar coated hybrid between protection and free trade, "They don't really mean that it is unconstitutional; they simply mean they don't like it."

But it was left to Senator Hoar to expose the full iniquity of this Democratic position. He clearly showed that the Wilson-Gorman bill gives home protection on a few articles, as collars, cuffs, rice and sugar, which, to every Democrat who believes the Chicago platform told the truth on the Constitution, is a violation of that great instrument. Therefore, every Democrat who voted for the bill, after having taken an oath to support the Constitution, violated his oath of office and became a perjurer.

But, of course, the men who waged war against that Constitution for four long years, and tried to dissolve the proud Nation over which its flag floated, can easily be guilty of the small offence of perjury without allowing it to disturb their slumbers at night.

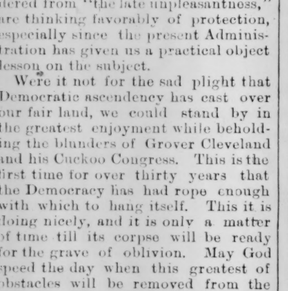
Many young men in the South who are not imbued with prejudice engendered from "the late unpleasantness," are thinking favorably of protection, especially since the present Administration has given us a practical object lesson on the subject.

Were it not for the sad plight that Democratic ascendency has cast over our fair land, we could stand by in the greatest enjoyment while beholding the blunders of Grover Cleveland and his Cuckoo Congress. This is the first time for over thirty years that the Democracy has had rope enough with which to hang itself. This it is doing nicely, and it is only a matter of time till its corpse will be ready for the grave of oblivion. May God speed the day when this greatest of obstacles will be removed from the pathway of American prosperity.

M. E. MORROW.

Lynnville, Tenn.

Wilson Wants a Job.



Carpet Wools.

Carpet wools are the coarsest, cheapest grades of wool imported. The import value of clothing wools, 1884-1893, ranged from 23 to 19 cents, and combing wools from 25 to 22 cents per pound, while the carpet wools were imported at an average of 13 cents in 1884, at 10 in cents 1892, and only 8 cents in 1893.

The very low price of carpet wools in 1893 may account in part at least for the enormous import of this grade in that year. Note the great increase indicated by the uplift of the 1893 dot in the carpet wool import.

Do we import carpet wools because our climate is not adapted to their growth? This question may best be answered by an extract from the letter of a wool dealer, to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, published in 1889. The Secretary reported that this was but a sample of many such letters. The extract is as follows:

"I beg to say that our house some years back received millions yearly of the best carpet wools that the world can produce. These wools were raised in Colorado, New Mexico and other localities. While some of the fleeces were small, much of it was long staple wool, weighing about eight pounds per fleece, and had not the harsh working qualities of much of the foreign carpet wool. It would take a better color in dyeing than the foreign, and was admitted by the large carpet factories to whom we sold it to be superior in every respect for their uses, excepting in price. The duty on clothing wools being so much higher than on carpet wools, the grower was forced to cross his sheep with a finer grade, and consequently domestic carpet wool has gradually almost disappeared."

This evidence corroborates what would seem to be a common sense judgment, viz.: that a country having such a wide range of climate, both as to heat and moisture, is naturally adapted to produce wool of all varieties.

A Red Herring Scent.

In the course of Chairman Wilson's speech on the Wilson bill, delivered in the House of Representatives last February, he told a story of a Scotchman who had written to Sir Robert Peel, when the latter was leading the cause of tariff reform in England, protesting against the lowering of the duties on herring. The writer said he was afraid if the duty was lowered that the Norwegian fishermen would undersell him. The canny Scot added that in every respect but herring he was a thorough free trader. Mr. Wilson pointed the moral by saying that he hoped that no Democrat would that day think more of his herring than he did of the great cause of "tariff reform." We wonder if Mr. Wilson remembered this story of his when he urged, a few months later, the passage of the Gorman bill, all of whose 634 amendments smelled very strongly of Democratic herring, sugar cured?

Me and My Party.

It Favors the Foreigners.

Mr. Retired Wilson has stated that under protection the Government received little and the protected industries much. while under "tariff reform" the protected industries received little and the Government much. Mr. Wilson was right in one part of his statement. American industries do receive little under "tariff reform." They receive nothing, in fact. So far, indeed, nobody in this country seems to be getting anything out of "tariff reform." The Government is running behind every day, our people have been out of work and our industries are at a standstill. The only ones who seem, so far, to have succeeded in getting anything out of "tariff reform" are the foreign manufacturers and exporters, judging by the statistics of our increased imports.

Too Much Wilsonism.

The tariff was claimed by those in power to have been excessive on foreign trade and productive of too much revenue, but the protracted agony and Cæsarian delivery of the tariff reform bantling, and the progressive Treasury deficiency thus provoked, far transcends the sentimental agony of a surplus, which long ago ceased to vex any financiers. It is always something too much, whether of a surplus or of a deficiency. Two years ago some thought we had too much of McKinleyism. More now think we have got too much of Wilsonism. The tariff pendulum swings to and fro between protection and free trade, tiring out even the President in dreaming dreams, alas! of "iron and coal."—Senator Morrill, of Vermont.

Give Us the Chance.

The launching of the new ocean liner, the St. Louis, is the direct result of the partial extension of the postal subsidies to American steamship companies that was advocated by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Had such a policy been adopted a quarter of a century ago, and maintained in accordance with the growth of the country, the American merchant marine would by this time have been of presentable size. Our shipbuilders can build the vessels, but the capital that orders and uses them must be placed upon the same footing as the steamship owners of foreign countries, who, while paying lower rates of wages to their sailors than we do, receive substantial subsidies from their respective Governments.

Wider Market for England.

We may now hope to see some revival in a number of the British industries which suffered most under the McKinley ban. It is pointed out that on certain classes of woolen dress goods imported to the value of $18,000,000 last year the duties were $18,250,000, but will now be rather less than half of that sum. It may follow that the United States will continue to buy such goods to the extent of $36,000,000 a year, in which case the value of the stuff imported would be $24,000,000, and the duties only $12,000,000. Thus, on this one class of goods a much wider market should be opened to our manufacturers.—London Financial News.

The Verdict Was Plain.

The Nation uttered its verdict in plain language. It will have no free trade. The verdict cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. All the industrial States of the Union have declared in trumpet tongues that they will have none of a policy that seeks to degrade free American labor to the level of the pauperized labor of Europe.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times.

It Takes the Cake.

Gorman, Wilson, Johnny Bull,
Can take a parting shake;
Their cup of grief is nearly full,
Protection takes the cake.

—J. B.

Before and After.

"The people of the United States have seen the end of protective tariff legislation. Congress will never pass another tariff bill increasing the duty on any manufactured product for the purpose of giving protection to the manufacturer."—Chicago Herald, September 25, 1894.

Is that so?

A New Cattle Disease.

A new disease has developed among the cattle of Illinois, according to the report of the State Live Stock Commissioner. It is known as "corn stalk," and is caused by turning cattle into fields of corn stalks, which are too dry and hard for them to digest comfortably. Quite a number of deaths are reported among the cattle. The remedy proposed is to give them more moist pasturage.

A REBELLION IN HAWAII.

ROYALISTS DEFEATED BY THE REPUBLIC'S TROOPS.

The Insurgents Beaten in a Series of Fights, Losing About Ten Men—Collector-General Carter Killed—Martial Law Proclaimed—What Precipitated the Trouble.

An uprising of the Royalists, supporters of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, against the Hawaiian Government occurred in Honolulu on Sunday night, January 6. A raid was made on the rendezvous of the plotters, who, after a fight, retreated to Diamond Head, an extinct crater, back of Honolulu. Their leaders were Robert Wilcox, the half-breed, who led the revolution of 1889, and Sam Nowlein, ex-Captain of the Queen's Guards. Two fights occurred, in both of which the revolutionists were beaten, losing about ten men. Martial law was declared, and 150 conspirators were arrested. President Dole, of Hawaii, has 1500 men whom he can put in the field. The chief fatality on the Government side was the death of Charles L. Carter, one of the annexation commissioners to Washington.

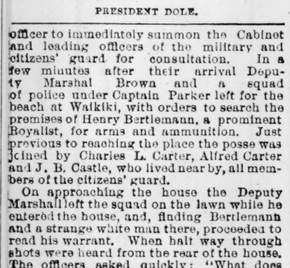
A resident correspondent writes from Honolulu: There were no fresh developments in the threatened uprising until Sunday afternoon, when the marshal's detectives brought in news which caused that

PRESIDENT DOLE.

officer to immediately summon the Cabinet and leading officers of the military and citizens' guard for consultation. In a few minutes after their arrival Deputy Marshal Brown and a squad of police under Captain Parker left for the beach at Waikiki, with orders to search the premises of Henry Bertlemann, a prominent Royalist, for arms and ammunition. Just previous to reaching the place the posse was joined by Charles L. Carter, Alfred Carter and J. B. Castle, who lived near by, all members of the citizens' guard.

On approaching the house the Deputy Marshal left the squad on the lawn while he entered the house, and, finding Bertlemann and a strange white man there, proceeded to read his warrant. When half way through shots were heard from the rear of the house. The officers asked quickly: "What does that mean?" Bertlemann replied: "I know nothing about it; there are no arms here."

Brown rushed out to join his squad just as Charles Carter shouted: "There they are, under the boatshed," pointing to a shed in the rear of the lot, and rushing forward, followed by his cousin, Castle, and three others. At that instant a volley was fired by a crowd of natives under the shed, and Charles Carter and Lieutenant Holi fell wounded. The police drove the natives out on the beach, when the latter retreated to the brush, keeping up a desultory firing. As the police only numbered eight and there were three or four times as many natives, they returned to the house, taking with them three of the rebels whom they had



EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

captured in the melee, during which some sixty shots were fired. Taking the wounded men in and first caring for them as well as possible, they searched the prisoners, placing Bertlemann under arrest. The first prisoner was recognized as John Lane. He had a heavy revolver, belt of cartridges and rifle; the second a pocket pistol and belt of cartridges. The other was unarmed, but a short rifle was found behind the door which evidently belonged to him, as Holi says he was the man who shot him. There is no doubt that Carter's three wounds came from Lane's pistol, it having three empty chambers.

By this time the rebels regained their courage and surrounded the house, firing into it repeatedly. Leaving one man to guard the prisoners, the officers returned the fire, but without effect, as their assailants could not be seen.

Realizing that their case was desperate, and that word must be got to town at all hazards, it was resolved that Brown and Parker should make a dash for their horses, which were tied near the house. This was done with success, and they were soon at the nearest telephone. Alfred Carter, who had been missing since the wounding of his cousin, was supposed to be dead, but in reality had escaped with the same idea and for the purpose of getting a doctor for his cousin. He had already telephoned to the Marshal's office, besides finding a doctor, with whom he returned to the scene of the fight alone. On approaching the gate they were met with a volley. Dropping to the ground, Carter returned three shots, but, realizing the impossibility of getting into the house unhurt, he and the doctor retreated. About this time the natives were advancing on the house to take it by storm, when one of the officers told Bertlemann he would blow his brains out on the instant the first man went inside the house and hurt any one. Bertlemann called to the natives outside and they withdrew.

Within two minutes after receiving the telephone account of the fight a detail of thirty-two men from the regulars stationed at the Government building was ordered out. The command was given to Lieutenant King, who led the expedition against the leper outlaw, Koulon, some months ago. Volunteers were called for, and nearly every man in the barracks stepped to the front. Within ten minutes the detail was on the way as fast as horses and wheels could carry them, the distance, being about four miles. As soon as they came within shooting distance the natives fired a parting volley and fled. Alfred Carter and Dr. Walters came up at this time and were quickly followed by others. Charles Carter was found to be shot in the breast twice and once in the leg. He died early the next morning. Holi, wounded in the breast, was sent to the hospital.

Several rifles were found on the place, which was evidently the Royalist arsenal. In a skirmish with a force of natives the regulars and mounted policemen repulsed them. The Citizens' Guard was called out and kept order in the city.

In the morning martial law was proclaimed, and all private citizens' arms were demanded. The habeas corpus was suspended. A detachment with an Austrian ten-pound field piece soon scattered the insurgents, and a second attack routed them with much loss. Seven prisoners were taken.

The leaders of the rebels were Sam Nowlin, former colonel of the Queen's Household Guard, and Robert Wilcox, who was the leader of the revolution in 1889, the other prominent ones being half whites formerly in the service of the Queen. An attack on a native camp resulted in victory for the Government forces.

Thirty-six rifles, two 100-pound boxes of cartridges and two dynamite bombs were found in an improvised fort. Many Royalists have been arrested.

Business was almost entirely suspended during the first three days of the week, nearly all clerks and heads of business houses being on guard or in the field. None of the island steamers were allowed to depart. The banks were opened for a short time.

Warship Sent to Hawaii.

Admiral Beardslee was ordered late in the afternoon of the day of receipt of the news of the rebellion to proceed from San Francisco with his flagship, the Philadelphia, to Honolulu with all possible despatch. As the Philadelphia was ready for sea, she went away from Mare Island within twenty-four hours. In six or seven days, at the outside, it was thought, she ought to be in sight of the Sandwich Islands.

President Cleveland made the following statement with respect to the Hawaiian question:

"No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because there has been any change in the policy of the Administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the Administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the Government of the recent revolt.

"So far from having the slighest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the Commander of the Philadelphia and the despatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our Minister in Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow citizens. Here they are.

"Instructions to Admiral Beardslee:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1895.

"Rear-Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal.

"Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia with despatch to Honolulu, H. I. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in an attempt, by force of arms or violence, to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act. Show these instructions to and consult freely with the United States Minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable, upon the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary. Attention is called to Article 287 of the United States Navy regulations as amended. Acknowledge my telegram.

"HERBERT."

"To Minister Willis:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1895.

"Willis, Minister, Honolulu:

"Although your telegram reporting uprising of January 6 does not indicate that you regard the presence of a war ship necessary, the President deems it advisable that one proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and property should a contingency arise requiring it. You, as our sole diplomatic representative, will confer with the commanding officer as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in case of need.

GRESHAM."

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL DEAD.

His Long Illness Ends Peacefully at London.

Lord Randolph Churchill died at quarter after six a. m., at London, England. Drs. Roose, Keith and all the family were present when the end came. He died painlessly.

LORD CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill is the son of George Charles Spencer Churchill, eighth Duke of Marlborough. He was born in February, 1849, was a member of Parliament, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer. In January, 1874, he married Miss Jenny Jerome, daughter of the late Leonard Jerome, of New York. Lady Jerome and two sons, Winston Churchill and John Winston, respectively twenty and eighteen years of age, will survive him. The sons of Lord Randolph receive the name Winston from their great-grandfather, John Winston Churchill, the seventh Duke of Marlborough, who was also for some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

INTERNAL REVENUE GROWS.

Receipts the Last Half Year Increased $9,000,000.

A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, shows the aggregate receipts from all sources during the six months ended December 31, were $81,847,568, which is an increase over the receipts for the same period of last year of $8,919,971. The receipts for the last six months of 1894 and the increase or decrease in the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, receipts, $48,836,336, increase $7,735,379; tobacco, receipts, $15,157,649; increase, $1,193,666; fermented liquors, receipts, $16,600,377, decrease, $117,166; oleomargarine, receipts, $910,969, decrease, $161,518; miscellaneous receipts, $342,232, increase, $269,639; of these last receipts, $261,793 were from tax on playing cards.

DESTITUTION in Western Nebraska is on the increase. The National Farmers' Alliance has issued an appeal for aid for destitute farmers in Nebraska and South Dakota. The Arkansas Legislature will ship a train load of corn to the sufferers in the western part of the State.

SOY-DOO, a notorious witch-doctor of Alaska, arrived at San Francisco in charge of a United States marshal and was taken to San Quentin prison to serve a three years' sentence for causing the death of many Indians on the ground that they were witches.

THE Duke of Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, has issued a manifesto asking the people to return to a monarchy.

BROOKLYN'S BIG TIE-UP.

GOVERNOR MORTON ORDERED OUT THE MILITIA.

Continuation of Struggle on the Part of the Trolley Employes for Increased Pay, Shorter Hours and a New Adjustment of the Trip System—Brooklyn a Military Camp.

The first savage encounter in the big Brooklyn trolley tie-up between the soldiers and the mob occurred about 8.30 on the night of the sixth day of the trouble at the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad and the Brooklyn, Queens and Suburban Railroads in East New York. During the evening small mobs gathered in a dozen places in the neighborhood, and charge after charge had to be made to scatter them. In the charges numerous persons were hurt, and it was reported that one man had his head fractured and was fatally injured.

The morning of the sixth day found the Second Brigade of the National Guard in the field. The soldiers were detailed to guard the terminals of the various lines under operation and to point where riotous mobs had previously congregated. This left the entire police force of 1250 men to look after the non-union employes of the road and to patrol the streets.

The railroad companies said they would have all their lines running within forty-eight hours after protection was thus given them. They failed to make good their promises, for the railroad companies, with all the protection they asked for afforded them, succeeded in opening only five more of their forty-one tied-up lines, and these they ran under great difficulties for only a few hours.

Riot culminated in bloodshed shortly before 12 o'clock midnight, in East New York, where three companies of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Major Cochran, charged on an angry mob furiously and bayoneted several men.

The known wounded were: James Tighe, pedler, twenty-eight years old; bayonet wound in groin. Wilkins Eugene, twenty-eight years old, ex-prize fighter, living in New Lots; bayonet wound in groin; probably mortal.

The mob had been growing in size all the evening and toward midnight developed a threatening attitude. The strikers had been drinking freely. They were strengthened by anarchists and other unruly characters who haunt the neighborhood habitually.

Major Eddy had been on duty at the Brooklyn City Railroad depot there, with two companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and was about to be relieved by Major Cochran. As his detachment prepared to leave, the strikers grew suddenly violent and threw stones.

Major Eddy called upon Major Cochran for assistance, and Cochran immediately ordered his three companies to arms. At this, the mob charged, and a shower of stones and bricks fell among the soldiers, injuring some severely. The situation was critical, and Major Cochran ordered a charge.

The boys of the Thirteenth, bruised and angered by the assault, lowered their bayonets and made a vigorous charge into the very middle of the crowd. A hot fight followed. Clubs were brought into play, and, with loud yells, the rioters slung stones into the faces of the soldiers. Then they closed.

There was no shrinking on the part of the militia. Facing a shower of stones and bricks, these citizen soldiers gave the mob the cold steel. The soldiers punched their bayonets into the bodies of the rioters without compunction, and after a brief, wild struggle, made noisy with yells and curses and shrieks of pain, they drove the mob back.

It was all over in a few moments. The rioters saw that they were dealing not with boys, but with determined soldiers of might and courage. They turned and ran in all directions, hurling a few stones by way of parting. But they did not all go. Four or five men were left struggling and groaning on the ground.

As soon as the crowd was completely driven off and the street cleared, Major Cochran brought his command back and the wounded were cared for. Ambulances were sent for, and several were found sufficiently seriously hurt to be taken to St. John's Hospital. One of these men, who had a severe bayonet thrust through the groin, would, it was said at the hospital, probably die.

The losses were not alone with the rioters. Private Malcomb W. Wood, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was picked up from the ground senseless with a badly shattered head. He was taken also to the hospital, and it was learned later that his skull was fractured and his condition very critical. He had been struck by a brick.

Nearly every man in the three companies, however, had suffered more or less. Nearly all were struck by rocks and bricks.

To the police was left the duty of protecting the various lines and the city generally. The strikers met this move by merely transferring hostilities to points a few blocks from the immediate neighborhood of the depot. Many were their assaults upon passing cars and the riots of great and small degree in which they engaged the police without interference from the militia. They also developed for the first time a disposition to cut wires, and in this way successfully crippled several lines.

The utter failure of the companies to successfully operate their lines, even with the assistance of all the protection they had demanded and secured, tended to anger Mayor Schieren and the city authorities generally. It was considered not unlikely that the Mayor, in case of continued failure on the part of the companies, would take steps for the annulment of their charters.

The complete failure of the Brooklyn authorities to handle the big trolley strike even with the assistance of the Second Brigade of the State National Guard, culminated on the night following the bayonet charge in a call upon the State for further aid. Mayor Schieren, after consultation with civic and military authorities, telegraphed Governor Morton, who promptly ordered out the First Brigade.

As a consequence, all the troops of New York City, consisting of five regiments and two battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, one cavalry troop and the naval reserve, were ordered under arms by General Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade, and a portion of them were ordered to duty in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn thus took on the appearance of a military camp. The town filled with bayonets, armed men went about her streets and from her loftiest battlements there waved blood red signals of war. The clank of swords was heard in once peaceful thoroughfares, and the morning hours were broken by the trumpet call and the sound of the shrill and martial fife.

The troops of Brooklyn and New York consist of the entire First and Second Brigades of the State. The Second Brigade, already on the scene of action, numbered 3100 men. The First Brigade numbers 4700 men. Thus 7800 troops were ordered for duty in the peaceful city of Brooklyn.

The Mayor of Brooklyn saw the leaders of the strikers and got from them a glad consent to arbitrate. Then he sent for the leaders of the trolley corporations. Led by Benjamin Norton, President of the Atlantic avenue line, they resisted the Mayor's appeal. In a conference an hour and a half long. At the end of the conference the Mayor issued an abbreviated riot act, and telegraphed Governor Morton for more troops, as related. At this time it was estimated that the strike had cost the companies $155,750, strikers $44,450 and business houses between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000.

Fired On by Militia and Police.

The eighth day of the Brooklyn trolley car strike was worse than any of its predecessors. Brooklyn never experienced a more disquieting day. It seemed as if the strikers had determined to meet strength with strength.

Despite the fact that there were 7000 National Guardsmen protecting the property of the trolley companies, the Presidents of the lines were unable to carry out their promise that they would get their cars in continuous operation.

On their own showing the Brooklyn Heights lines had 145, out of 700 active and over 400 reserve cars, running. The Queens County and Suburban had twenty out of 200; the Atlantic avenue had forty-seven out of 450. The same companies had respectively five out of thirty, two out of six and four out of eleven lines running.

The police protection of 1200 men and the military auxiliaries of 6400 more afforded a pro rata guard of thirty-two men to every car in operation. The men, armed with clubs and revolvers or rifles and bayonets to protect the property of the companies, fairly outnumbered the strikers man to man and besides the enormous loss in receipts and wages to the companies and the strikers, the cost of the military alone was some $16,000 a day, of which Kings County and the State bear nearly equal shares.

The most serious clash of the day between the troops and police on one side and the strikers on the other occurred at Myrtle and Gates avenues at about 6.30 p. m.

Three companies of the Seventh Regiment, of New York City, under Major Kip, were escorting the first car that left the Ridgewood depot since the strike when they were attacked by a mob. They drew their revolvers and fired into the crowd.

There was a return fire immediately from the mob, who sent a scattering volley. Private Ennis, of Company H, was wounded by a pistol shot. Six members of Company G were injured by stones. Captain Dunn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was badly battered by the strikers. George Mohrman, patrolman, of the Twentieth Precinct, was beaten by strikers and sent to the hospital. Four strikers were wounded and carried away by friends. So far as known, thirteen persons were injured in the battle.

The car which was the cause of all the difficulty had to be defended all the way down Gates to Stuyvesant avenue. At almost every corner it was awaited by mobs, and the police fired their pistols, and finally the troops fired their muskets into the air to keep off the strikers.

On the ninth day of the great Brooklyn trolley car strike the railroad companies succeeded in starting a few more cars than on any day since the strike began, although it was only done under full protection from the soldiers and police, and there was more serious rioting than on any day yet.

Colonel Appleton, of the Seventh Regiment, led in person a charge upon a mob of stone throwers. He gave them ample time and warning to get out of the way. They preferred cold steel and they got what they bargained for. They gathered again and there was more trouble, resulting in two men being shot by a soldier. Henry Anns, of 365 East Seventy-sixth street, New York City, received a bullet in the jaw which, it was thought, would prove mortal. He dropped in his tracks, and was picked up and later removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Richard Mitchell, car starter at the stable at Halsey street, below Broadway, where the shooting occurred, received the other bullets. One caused a compound fracture of both bones of the right arm and the other a flesh wound in the left.

The whole situation in Brooklyn was changed by the calling out on a strike of all the trolley linemen in the city by Master Workman Connelly. This rendered a situation, already serious enough, very critical. The railroad companies were placed completely at the mercy of the strikers, since a few cut wires, with no linemen to repair them, would serve to paralyze the entire railroad system of Brooklyn.

In accordance with instructions from Governor Morton, Adjutant General E. A. McAlpin visited Brooklyn for a few hours to inform himself as to the exact condition of the strike. He was accompanied by Colonel Marvin, the Governor's military Secretary. They returned to Albany in the evening to advise the Governor about the calling out of more troops.

The tenth day's history of Brooklyn's great trolley strike, like its predecessor, was written with a trail of blood. There were more bullets and bricks, and one man, Thomas Carney, a roofer, of No. 481 Union street, was fatally wounded. The greatest trouble was in Hicks street, near Harrison. Believing that there would be trouble, the city and military authorities sent the entire Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Austin and Majors Luscomb and Cochrane, and numbering over 600 men, as an escort for the first car. The car started from the Butler street carhouses about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on its way down it met a bombardment. From windows and housetops were thrown bricks and stones. Quickly the word was passed along to shoot at the windows whenever opened. The rifles of the sharpshooters began cracking angrily. When the troops reached the vicinity of No. 444 Hicks street, Carney, who, with a fellow workman, had been working on the roof of that number, stepped forward to the edge of the roof. "Crack!" went a sharpshooter's rifle, and Carney fell backward, fatally wounded. His fellow workman said afterward that Carney peered from the roof merely out of curiosity. The soldiers say he was a brick-thrower. More cars were run than on any day previous. Almost every important surface artery was open. The linemen quit work on all the roads involved in the strike.

Judge Gaynor's Decision.

The feature of the Brooklyn trolley car strike that caused greatest comment on the eleventh day of the tie-up was the decision handed down by Judge Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, that a mandamus should be issued directing the Brooklyn Heights Company to operate all its cars on all its lines or else show cause why its charter should not be forfeited. This was a tremendous surprise to the company, and a victory, so far as it went, for the strikers. The application for this writ was made by John Loader, a Fulton street furniture dealer, who complained that his business was injured because the cars were not run. In his decision Judge Gaynor said that it only remained for him to determine the form of the writ, whether it shall be peremptory or alternative. The only dispute, declared the judge, was one as to wages. The company, he said, is under obligations to run cars, and if it cannot agree with the men now under its employ, it is its duty to hire men at any cost. Otherwise the trolley situation was practically unchanged. The wire-cutting was continued in various parts of the city. The railroads were, through the assistance of the militia and police, enabled to open fifteen lines. Two of these lines were opened for the first time since the strike began, but five which had been opened were blocked. About half of the linemen went out.

RAN AWAY TO DEATH.

Boys Found Dead Where They Fell in the Woods.

William Pitt, Thomas Buck and Joseph Erminer, each about fourteen years of age, ran away from St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica, N. Y., a few days ago. No trace of them could be secured until the bodies of Buck and Erminer were found in the woods near Herkimer. They had been frozen to death.

Pitt was found in a barn near by so badly frozen that his legs will have to be amputated. Pitt and Erminer were sent from New York and Buck's parents reside at Utica. Pitt says he and his companions wandered about the woods.

They walked until Buck and Erminer sank down from exhaustion in the spot where their dead bodies were found. Pitt told his two companions to count their beads and say their prayers, and it is evident that they were thus engaged when death claimed them. Pitt took off his coat and placed it over the two unfortunates as they lay on the ground, but they told him to put it on or he would freeze to death himself.

Pitt says he remained with his companions until their hearts ceased to beat, and he knew they were dead. Then he started on seeking shelter for himself.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

After Killing His Wife, Her Father and Mother Hotaling is Shot.

Sam G. Hotaling shot and killed his wife's father and mother and his wife near Fairmont, Minn. He went to Fairmont, about four miles from their home, bought a Winchester rifle, went back and shot them. He then fled to an unoccupied house, where a Sheriff's posse pursued him. He was killed by a shot in the temple while resisting arrest. Domestic troubles were the cause of the killing. T. B. Whitney, Hotaling's father-in-law, was a veteran of the Civil War.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

26TH DAY.—The Army Appropriation bill was passed.——The Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed.

27TH DAY.—The credentials of Senator elect Thurston, of Nebraska, were presented.——The morning hour was consumed by a discussion of Hawaiian matters.

28TH DAY.—The Senate receded from its income-tax amendment of the Urgency Deficiency bill.——Mr. Lodge introduced resolutions favoring the laying of a cable to Honolulu and declaring that immediate steps should be taken to annex the Islands to the United States. Mr. Gray defended the President's Hawaiian policy, and Messrs. Frye and Chandler criticised it.——The Fortification Appropriation bill was then taken up, read and passed, with Senate amendments. The amount of the House bill was $1,879,057 and the amount of the Senate bill as passed is $1,935,557, as against this year's appropriation of $2,427,004.

29TH DAY.—Discussion of the Hawaiian resolutions was continued. Mr. Gray again defended President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, and Mr. Hawley withdrew his allegation that the President had conferred with royalist delegates.——The debate over the Nicaragua Canal bill was continued.

30TH DAY.—Messrs. Jones and Smith each introduced new financial bills.——Mr. Burrows took his seat as Senator from Michigan.——Mr. Turpie spoke on the Nicaragua Canal bill.

31ST DAY.—The Hawaiian resolution came up again, and Mr. George consumed all the morning in defending the Administration.——At 2 o'clock the Nicaragua Canal bill came up, debate upon which was closed.

In the House.

31ST DAY.—Mr. Blair introduced a bill for the expenditure of $250,000 to make the old frigate Constitution seaworthy again.——Mr. O'Neil introduced a bill to create a court of French spoliation claims, to consist of three persons.——Most of the session was devoted to consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

32D DAY.—Rev. Henry T. McEwen, of New York, acted as chaplain of the House.——The House disagreed to the Senate amendments of the Pension bill.——Mr. Cannon has been appointed a member of the Rules Committee of the House, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ways and Means, to succeed Mr. Burrows, elected a Senator from Michigan.——Considerable asperity developed in the debate over the sending of a war ship to Hawaii.

33D DAY.—Representative James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, was elected Speaker pro tem. in the absence of Speaker Crisp, who went to Asheville, N. C., to recuperate.——Two resolutions directly concerning Hawaii were introduced.——Mr. Warner introduced two new bond bills.——The bill to build a new postoffice in Chicago was finally passed by a vote of 179 to 51. It limits the cost of the building to $4,000,000 and extended the time of completion to three years. Bills were also passed for public buildings at Newport, Ky.; Brockton, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; South Omaha, Neb.; Pottsville, Penn., and Cumberland, Md. The last-named bills carry no appropriations.

34TH DAY.—Mr. Wilson's report in favor of repealing the discriminating duty on sugar imported from bounty paying countries was presented.——The Indian Appropriation, the Urgent Deficiency and the Gottysburg National Park bills were passed.

35TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriations bill was considered.——Mr. Dingley introduced a bill for the extermination of the seal herd.

36TH DAY.—Two private pension bills favorably reported by the Committee of the Whole were passed.——The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.

GIVEN UP FOR LOST.

Fate of the Steamer Chicora on Lake Michigan.

A dispatch from South Haven, Mich., says: The fate of the lake steamer Chicora now seems settled beyond doubt. Mr. Morton gives her up. He is just in, having been out with a searching party and brought in fragments of cabin door frame, bed rails and numerous other objects establishing her identity.

The Vandalia officials at the general offices of the company firmly believe the Chicora to be lost. The boat carried fourteen carloads of freight consigned to the Vandalia for Eastern points. The following telegram was received from South Haven: "Port side and forward upper bulwarks five feet wide and twelve feet long and inside shutters to passenger gangway, all belonging to the Chicora, were found about a mile out in the lake."

A message was received from Captain Graham, one of the boat's owners, by Andrew Crawford, one of the Chicago owners of the steamer. It was from St. Joseph and read: "Chicora lost beyond doubt with all hands."

The complete list of the officers and crew of the Chicora is as follows: E. I. Stone, Captain, St. Joseph; C. D. Simons, First Mate, Benton Harbor; Bennie Stines, the Captain's son, Second Mate, St. Joseph; Joseph Marks, wheelman, Benton Harbor; Thomas Robertson, watchman, Baltimore; John Hodges, watchman, Baltimore; eight deck hands, names unknown, Detroit; Robert McClure, chief engineer, Detroit; A. Wirtz, second engineer, Detroit; Grant A. Downey, oiler, Detroit; two firemen, names unknown; one coal passer, name unknown; Nate Lynch cook, St. Joseph; Joseph Malone, pantryman, Chicago; W. W. Morgan, head waiter, Benton Harbor; Jessie Davis, porter, Benton Harbor; James R. Clark, clerk, St. Joseph.

So far as known there was only one passenger aboard, Joseph Pearl, of the drug firm of Howard & Pearl, of St. Joseph. The loss of the vessel, exclusive of the cargo, amounts to $160,000, and the cargo, of thirty-eight carloads of flour, was valued at $20,000.

A RIVER PACKET SINKS.

The State of Missouri Strikes a Rock in the Ohio.

A terrible disaster occurred at the mouth of Wolf Creek, twenty-two miles from Stephensport, Ky., by which at least thirty-five lives were thought to have been lost.

The big New Orleans packet, State

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect Oct. 1st, 1894.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11.55 A. M., and at 3.50 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays leave Elizabeth City at 2.55, P. M. and 9.5 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all rail and Steamer Lines, and at Kenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, thence by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belhaven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Aurora, Makelyville, South Creek, Washington and intermediate landings.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE AND OLD DOMINION LINE

The Sound Steamers ——— and NEWBERNE leave Elizabeth City daily, except Friday and Sunday, at 4.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Kinston, Goldsboro City, Goldsboro, and the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. for Wilmington, etc. Returning, leaves Newberne daily except Thursday and Saturday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at the station for Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct shipments to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., Pennsylvania Street Station; Philadelphia by Penn. Division R. R., Pool Street Station; New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 21 North River, or Old Dominion S. S. Co., Pier 26.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agt., Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Pet. & Pas. Ag.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,

SAWYER & SCOTT, PROPRIETORS,
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First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day

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EDENTON, N. C.,

his well established HOTEL offers first class accommodations to the Traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and conveyances furnished when desired! Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J. B. FEARING, Prop'r
Mathews St, near Poindexter,
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A large lot of Horses and Mules constantly on hand for sale or exchange. Fine turnouts, and drummers sent to all points at reasonable rates.

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FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, SEWING MACHINES, MATRESSES, CLOCKS, CURTAINS &c.

Sold on the Instalment Plan.

A large stock of the latest designs and patterns to select from.

T. B. WILSON & CO.,
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DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders filled Promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.

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Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street
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All kinds of Cabinet work done.

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Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE OYSTER BILL.

Our people earnestly desire the passage of the Oyster Bill, introduced by Representative Pool, of this county, on the 21st. This bill was drawn with great care and every interest is properly guarded. It limits dredging to deep water and prohibits steam dredging altogether. It provides for culling. None but bono-fide residents can engage in the business, and none but small boats can be used. An adequate patrol is provided for the enforcement of the law. Provision is made that Oyster-packers shall receive oysters *when tendered*, at the contract price. This will prevent extortion and delay.

The bill was drawn with a view of removing all opposition by giving adequate protection to the poor people who catch oysters for a living. We believe that of 35,500 voters in this Congressional District fully 30,000 favor limited dredging, and that the majority of the other 5,000 would do so if they fully understood the bill. Let it be passed without delay.

As the law now stands, a valuable deposite of oysters made by nature for the benefit of the people of North Carolina, cannot be used at all. Shall this law continue forever? and shall this large food supply and this great source of wealth be cut off by unwise class legislation? This is the whole question in a nut-shell. We believe that our lawmakers are wiser than to permit this iniquity to remain as a blot on our statute books. We urge them to repeal it and pass the bill of Mr. Pool, or one embodying the same general provisions.

PRETTY WELL OFF AFTER ALL.

Let us look on our mercies, as Aunt Candace advised. Whatever its defects may be, the Congress at Washington is a pattern of good nature—and of good behaviour, too—as compared with the lawmaking bodies at Paris, Berlin, Rome and Budapest. Neither Speaker Crisp nor Mr. Tom Reed puts a revolver in his pocket when he starts of a morning for the Capitol. Signor Crispi is only one among many old-world statesmen who are credited by common report with habitually taking that precaution. Mr. Gresham's predecessor in the State Department is not a fugitive from justice as ex-Premier Giolotti is. President Cleveland has no such cabinet crisis to deal with as has plowed fresh wrinkles in the foreheard of President Casimir-Perier. We are not at loggerheads over proposed coercive legislation against a militant and rapily spreading socialism as the German politicians are. We know nothing over here of such conflicts between the people and an entrenched ecclesiasticism as the one now shaking Hungary from center to frontier and making the head that wears the iron crown of St. Stephen lie more uneasy than it ever lay before. We have no Ireland on our hands. We have no state church to disestablish. We have no next-door enemy, armed to the teeth, hungering and thirsting for revenge. That colossal, awful specter of an Eastern question, the nightmare of Europe, has no terrors for the United States of America.

Thus it appears that even in these Democratic times—now, happily, drawing to an end—we have a number of things to be thankful for. First and chief of all is our birthright as free citizens of a republic founded on civil liberty and self-government.

"For what avail
The plow and sail,
Or land, or life,
If freedom fail?"

The CAROLINIAN has always advocated the National policy that will will give this country to our markets for its manufactures and agricultural products, and that will secure a reciprocity which will give us foreign markets for our surplus products, and in turn open our markets to foreigners for those products which they produce and we do not.

Reducing the amount of food is not economy in feeding, as the product may be reduced correspondingly. The true way to economize in feeding is to have animals that will yield the greatest quantity on a certain allowance of food, and to give them all the food they will consume as long as they are giving a profit.

Love of country is the first requisite of a statesman. Those who own other allegiance should neither be excused or tolerated. True Americans are in no danger of forgetting the strength, or belittling the genuine progress of their own people.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Now that blood has been shed in Hawaii, and the lives and property of American residents put in utterly needless jeopardy, the administration has ordered the U. S. S, Philadelphia back to Honolulu harbor.

If the Philadelphia had been left there last summer, as Admiral Walker advised the department it ought to be, or it another of our available war ships had been sent at once to replace it it compliance with Admirable Walker's urgent recommendation, there is every reason to believe that this abortive insurrection would not have occurred and that the men who have lost their lives in it would have been living to-day.

It is absolutely certain that nothing of the kind would have occurred but for the perverse, stupid and un-American course of this administration in withdrawing and tearing up the annexation treaty, sending Mr. Blount to the islands on his ex parte inquisitorial mission, attempting to restore Liliuokalani, and by its later sullen and unfriendly attitude towards the republican government keeping alive the hopes of the Yankee-haling English traders and the missionary-hating natives and halfbreeds who want the rotten monarchy back again.

The blood of young Carter and of every other man, white or brown, who has been killed in this futile disturbance lies on the doorsills of Grover Clevelanc and Walter Q. Gresham.

The Charlotte Observer, the ablest Democratic paper in the State, throws up the sponge. It says:

Judicially blind, the Democratic party in Congress prepares the way for a long stay out of power. It would rather stand and do nothing than to concede something and go forward. Its factions are purblind and reckless. Nothing can save it in this generation but the mistakes of its enemies, and they do not often make mistakes.

The eulogies in memory of the late Senator Vance in the Senate the other day were deeply impressive. It is said that the tribute of Jarvis was the most touching and impressive. As for Ransom, a rorrespondent says that he lost the great opportunity of his life in not delivering a great soul-stirring extemporaneous oration. Instead he read monotously and inaudibly from manuscript.

United States Senator-elect Jeter C. Pritchard took his seat in the Senate on last Thursday. He was cordially greeted by the Republican Senators. He is the first Republican Senator from North Carolina since the expiration of the term of John Pool, twenty-two years ago.

The alphabet of Republicanism is found in the dictionary of patriotism. The language of Republicanism is the language of liberty. The establishment of Republicanism is the guaranty of prosperity.

It is doubtful if a Democrat ever told so much political truth in as few words as did Senator Pugh, of Alabama, when he said: "We have torn down until we have pretty nearly torn down the country."

The Cleveland administration has added enough to its chapters of shame in dealing with Hawaii. The least it can do is to make amends by backing up the republic with the moral influence of this country.

It is asserted that there members of the Cabinet who could not pass an examination the rules require that a man must undergo to get to be a copying clerk in the Treasury Department.

It was T. W. Mason from the East, and Lee S. Overman from the West, that the Democrats voted for Senators. Ransom and Jarvis were simply not in it.

The election in France shows that the "dark horse" is not exclusively American.

Things are still held up by our "Do Nothing Congress."

The Situation.

St. Louis Caronicle.

A California contemporary sagely remarks that when Cleveland became President the first time he was poor and the country was rich: now he is rich and the country poor. This seems to be the situation of affairs in a nutshell.

Don't be talked into having an operation performed or injections of carbolic acid used as it may cost you your life. Try Japanese Pil Cure, W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City,

The year 1894 was unfortunate for the people of Beyboro. There is not a family that we can recollect that has not met with some loss or sickness. There were 22 deaths during the year, 13 being white and the balance colored.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures cramp and colic and internal neuralgia and bachache instantly. 25 and 50 cts. W W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City.

The Bank of Edenton began business on Monday. Twenty thousand dollars was the amount of the first day's deposit.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1895.

There may be Senators besides Gray, of Delaware, and George, of Mississippi, who are in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's policy towards Hawaii, but they are the only men in the Senate who have even pretended to defend that policy during the discussions which have been a feature of the "morning hour" in the Senate this week. Senator Hale has offered an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, appropriating $500,000 for the survey of a cable route connecting the Hawaiian Island the United States, and has given notice of his intention to press it to a vote before the bill is disposed of. From the sentiments of opposition expressed in connection with Mr. Cleveland's endorsement of the acquisition of one of the Hawaiian Islands by Great Britain, for a cable station, there appears to be a good prospect for the adoption of Senator Hale's amendment.

Since the failure of Senator Ransome, on his financial mission as ambassador from the Democratic Senators to His Majesty Grover I, to bring about an agreement of any kind, those Senators appear to have adopted a sort of go-as-you-please, every-man-for-himself idea of the situation: and the result is the introduction of two new financial bills, one by Senator Jones and the other by Senator Smith, both providing for the issue of 3 per cent. bonds up to $500,000,000; but there the resemblance stops. The Smith bill is for a non-partisan currency commission to make a report next December on changes which might be advantageously made in the currency system, while the Jones bill provides for the unlimited coinage of silver, the government to retain the difference between the market value of the bullion and the money coined, as seigniorage; the reduction of the tax on national bank currency to one-fourth of one per cent. and allows the banks to issue currency to the par value of the bonds they deposit with the Treasury.

Representative Stephenson, of Michigan, gave a banquet this week in honor of Senator Burrows, which was attended by a number of the new Senator's former colleagues in the House and several of his outside friends, including ex-Congressman Ben Butterworth, of Ohio. The Senatorial harness sits easily on Mr. Burrows, who has never had an attack of that disease so common among those who are elevated by the votes of their constituents—the big head.

The House committee on the Judiciary, after examining Judge Ricks, of Ohio, and one of the principle witnesses against him—a man who was dismissed from office by Judge Ricks—decided that the judge had been guilty of nothing more serious than carelessness in making up his accounts and that there was no reason for his impeachment, a censure being sufficient punishment for him. This probably ends the matter, although Representative Bailey, of Texas, still says he intends to try to get the House to adopt an impeachment resolution.

Public Printer Benedict has been called on for an explanation of his discharge of Union veterans without cause, in violation of law, and as the call is made by the U. S. Senate it will have to be answered. A bill has also been introduced in the Senate by Senator Quay to abolish the office of Public Printer and elect a Congressional Printer to superintend the Government printing office.

Two important court decisions were this week handed down in Washington. The first was from the U. S. Supreme court, declaring that the formation and operation of the sugar trust was not a violation of law, and was dissented from by Justice Harlan. The second was that of one of the local judges, defying the injunction which was asked for to prevent the collection of the income tax, on the ground that the law imposing that tax was unconstitutionol and holding that the income tax is valid. Notice of appeal was given. Although the U. S. Supreme Court only a few years ago decided in favor of the constitutionality of an income tax it will have to decide it again, it seems.

First and Second District Members of the Legislative Committees.

So far as we have been able to obtain the names, the following members of the General Assembly have been appointed on the several committees:

SENATE.

Snipes and McCaskey on Agriculture; White on Internal Improvements; Snipes on Deaf and Dumb Asylum; White on Pensions; White, Snipes and McCaskey on Insane Asylum; McCoskey chairman on Military Affairs; McCaskey on Penal Institutions; White, chairman, Snipes McCaskey and Parson ons Fish and Fisheries; Parsons an Railrod Commission; White on Public Health and Public Roads; Snipes and Parsons on Propositions and Grievances; White, McCaskey and Parsons on Election of Justice of the Peace.

HOUSE.

Bateman on Elections; Darden and Harris Engrossed Bill; Alexander and Abbott on Finance; Pool on Corporations; Alexander, Bateman and Harris on Deaf Dumb; Bateman and Leary on Internal Improvements; Pool, Alexander and Darden on Penal Institutions; Alexander chairman on Health; Darden on Public Roads; Squires on Pensions; Pool and Harris on Enrolled Bills; Abbot and Leary on Education; Abbott, chairman, Pool, Darden, Squires, Bateman, Alexander, Leary and Harris on Fish Interests; Darden on Election of Justice of the Peace; Squires on Federal Relations; Pool, Abbott and Harris on Public Buildings; Darden, chairman, Abbott and Alexander on Election of Trustees to the University.

W. W. Griggs & Son, Elizabeth City Druggists recommend Johnso's Oriental Soap for all skin and scalp diseases, tan and sunburn and the complexion.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Among the additional bills introduced were to provide that sheriffs and clerks of the court, and not the commissioners, shall make up jury lists; to provide for a State exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition; to restore to tax lists all lands on which taxes have not been paid for three years; to provide for the support of the Agricultural and, Mechanical College; to exempt cotton and iron mills from taxation; to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; to provide a reformatory for youthful criminals; to make sheriffs and other county officers ineligible for more than two terms in succession; to enforce the just and equal payment of debts of insolvents; to prohibit paying per diem to contestants for contestees until legally seated; to equalize taxation, and to encourage the common schools. A number more local bills were introduced.

Mrs. M. B. Brown, of Washington N. C., donates her valuable home in that town to the King's Daughters, to be used as a home for imbecile children. Wealth thus bestowed is a blessing.

There are now in the State Penetentiary 1,200 male convicts, and there are 400 county convicts at work on roads.

A Liberal Offer.

The American Publishing House, 3860 Fairmont Ave., Philadelphia, will send to any address, Part 26 of Young People's Bible History. This number contains 12 Magnificent Full-page Engravings with a Bible History of each. If you want this beautiful number send them your name and post-office address by return mail.

Big Four Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four emedies have reached a phenomenal sale, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds each bottle guaranteed; Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Stomach Liver and Kidneys; Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world; and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed forthem and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at A. Wadsworth's Drug Store.

SALESMEN WANTED

to sell Pennsylvania grown Nursery Stock which is the BEST IN THE WORLD. All new SPECIALTIES as well as the standard varities of FRUITS and Ornamental. No previous experience necessary. Salary and all traveling expenses paid. Write for terms, stating age. HOOPES, BROS. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. 37 4t

Established 1861,

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Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fresh Fish,

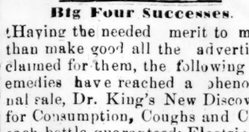
SOFT CRABS TERRAPIN, &C.

125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
Quick Sales, Prompt Returns.

S. B. MILLER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH Dealer,



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North Corolina Shad a specialty. Stationery and Stencils furnished on application.

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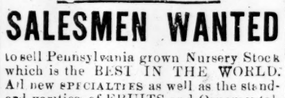

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WARRANTED 5 YEARS
Has a Large High Arm.
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Has No Equal in Construction.
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It is affirmed that President Cleveland's limp is not owing to his rheumatic troubles, but that he assumes it out of respect to a halt and decrepit administration.

Is There Such a Man.

Rochester Democrat.

Some Democratic Statesman could create a genuine sensation by publicly announcing that he would be willing to accept his party's nomination for the Presidency in 1896.

Wretched.

Could Not Eat or Sleep.

L. R. TERRIGO.

"STOCKTON, N. Y., June 28, 1894.
Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—About 2 years ago I became bilious, sallow, dyspeptic and my system was generally run down. Lost appetite and flesh. Could not eat or sleep well, and had palpitation of the heart—in fact I was so wretched and unnerved that on several occasions my friends thought I would not live till morning.

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A Great Renal Depurant.

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages, Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Impotency, etc.
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EMMA C. EYES,
December 28, 1894 Administratrix.

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For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

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Corn Used in Europe.

United States Consul Lathrop, at Bristol, England, has furnished to Secretary Morton some interesting tables, showing, first, the corn importing countries of Europe, from which it appears that eight countries imported during the fiscal year last past over 134,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this amount the United Kingdom took over 70,000,000 and Germany nearly 33,000,000 bushels; France took 10,500,000 and Holland and Austria-Hungary each took 6,500,000; Belgium took nearly 5,000,000 and Denmark and Switzerland 1,750,000 bushels each. Next were tables showing the imports of the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Holland and from what countries they supplied themselves. The bulk of the corn imported into the United Kingdom comes from Roumania and the United States, but Russia, Canada and Turkey, in the order named, are drawn upon to make up about one-fourth of the supply. Nearly half of that imported into Germany comes from the United States, and this country with Roumania supplies nearly four-fifths of Germany's total imports. Russia and Bulgaria also contribute a fair proportion to the German supply. America furnishes not more than a fifth of the French supply. Almost the whole of the four-fifths is made up from Roumania, Russia and Turkey, in the order named. In supplying Holland America is slightly in the lead, with Roumania a close second. All these statements are based upon the figure for the last fiscal year, which in every case shows a marked advance over the year previous. One of the features shown by these tables of special interest to our own farmers is that, while Argentina has been an important factor in the international wheat market, her exports of corn to European countries have fallen off greatly. They aggregated nearly 11,000,000 bushels in 1893 and less than 2,000,000 in 1894. It will occasion surprise to some Americans that the little kingdom of Roumania furnished the principal corn importing countries of Europe more corn than the United States. Roumania supplied 48,000,000 bushels and the United States 46,000,000 bushels of that cereal for European consumption in the year 1894.—Chicago Herald.

The Wig-Wag Language of Dogs.

It is no doubt a startling conclusion, but Dr. Louis Robinson, who has been investigating the mysteries of canine language, has practically set up the theory that a dog speaks with his tail tip.

In the case of all hunting dogs which pack together the tail is carried aloft and is very free in movement. There is no doubt that fox hounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert. If a faint drag is detected, suggestive of the presence of a fox, but not sufficient to be sworn to vocally, the tail of the finder is set in motion, and the warmer the scent the quicker does it wag. Others seeing the signal instantly join the first, and there is an assemblage of waving tails before even the least whisper is heard. Should the drag prove a doubtful one the hounds separate again and the waving ceases, but if it grows stronger when followed up, the wagging becomes more emphatic, until one after another the hounds begin to whine and give tongue and stream off in Indian file along the line of scent. When the pack is at full cry upon a strong scent the tails cease to wave, but are carried aloft in full view.—London Dispatch.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

"An Ounce

of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Ripans Tabules do not weigh an ounce but they contain many pounds of good. One tabule gives relief. Try for yourself the next time you have a headache or bilious attack.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., October 1, 1894.

How My Throat Hurts! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing the impurities in the blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

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Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation,

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Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs—It was the first and is the only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

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THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH.

Every modern improvement known to science. Perfect cuisine and service. Most uniform climate in UNITED STATES. SEND FOR BOOK and RATES.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Merchants' Bank and a private bank in Binghamton, N. Y., both controlled by Erastus Ross and his sons, suspended payment. There was a deficit of $45,683 in the assets of the Merchants'.

While going to a fire at Albany, N. Y., the driver, Robert F. Gilmer, and the ladder man, John F. Kinary, of Truck No. 1, were thrown to the ground. Gilmer was killed and Kinary mortally injured.

At Putnam, Conn., Zezie Storkswjie is in jail on suspicion of having murdered his wife and seven-year-old son.

The Chamber of Commerce, of New York City, at one of the largest meetings ever held, recommended that Congress immediately give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds, payable only in gold, to maintain the gold reserve and to retire legal-tender notes, currency reform to be left to a commission of experts.

South and West.

A cyclone struck the town of Piggett, Ark. Two persons are reported killed and nine badly injured, some of them fatally. Great damage was done to property.

At Tacoma, Wash., Isaac Henry Bratton killed his wife and then put a bullet through his own brain. They had been married but six months. Domestic quarrels led to the killing.

Lucien Baker, State Senator from Leavenworth County, received fifty-four votes in the Kansas Republican caucus for United States Senator at Topeka. This was the number necessary to nominate.

At Henderson, Ky., Edward Rivers, a victim of morphine, killed his son, aged six, and his daughter, aged eight, at their home near Brownsville, and then committed suicide by shooting himself. He imagined that his family would become hopelessly insane.

At Austin the Texas Legislature elected Horace Chilton to succeed Richard Coke as United States Senator.

Francis E. Warren and Clarence D. Clark, Republicans, were the choice of the Wyoming Legislature at Cheyenne for United States Senators. Warren will serve the long term.

A big snowslide in California covered the Southern Pacific tracks for a thousand feet with snow from twenty to sixty feet deep.

The city building and half a business block at Bucyrus, Ohio, were destroyed by fire The flames were discovered by four tramps confined in the prison.

At Sacramento, Cal., the home of Charles Silva was destroyed by fire, and two children burned to death.

The business part of the old town of Johnstown, Mo., has been burned. The loss will be almost total, as the insurance was light.

Clarence Schrader and Gus Cash, each aged fourteen, while attempting to cross Heath's Creek, Marshall, Mo., were drowned.

At Port Clinton, Ohio, George E. St. John, a real estate dealer, charged with frauds in dealing in canceled mortgages, was found guilty. A half hour later he shot himself through the head in his cell, dying instantly.

A band of masked men rode into Sugarland, Texas and robbed the railway and express office of $1500, severely injuring the agent. A number of citizens arrested four of the band.

Mrs. Mary Hoop, a widow, and her three-year-old child were found frozen to death at Warsaw, Ind., by a committee of a charitable society which had gone to them with a quantity of provisions and clothing.

Washington.

The United States Supreme Court decided that the Sugar Trust does not fall within the provisions of the Anti-Trust law. Justice Harlan dissented. Havemeyer, Searles, Seymour and Macartney pleaded not guilty to the Sugar Trust indictments found at Washington.

The United States Supreme Court ordered that Debs and his associates in jail in Chicago be admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 each.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, made an attack upon Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in the Nicaragua Canal debate in the United States Senate.

The United States Treasury gold reserve fell to $63,795,000.

The President sent the following Consular nominations to the Senate: Henry W. Gilbert, of New York, at Liege, Belgium; Frederick Munchmeyer, of West Virginia, at San Salvador, Salvador; Robert L. Oliver, of Georgia, at Merida, Mexico; Samuel Ryan, of Wisconsin, at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Foreign.

Dr. von Szilagyi has been elected President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies.

President Diaz notified the Guatemalan Minister that Guatemala must give in to Mexico's demands or suffer the consequences. There is much warlike enthusiasm at the Mexican capital.

Panic prevails in Pekin and Tien-Tsin in consequence of the Japanese movement against the naval stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei, and the Chinese envoys have been ordered to expedite the negotiations for peace.

Doctor Saenz Pena, President of the Argentine Republic, has resigned, and Vice-President Uriburu will fill out his term.

A heavy snow prevailed in London during the night and turned into a rain and hail storm. The steeple of St. Stephen's Church, Westminster, was struck by lightning and set on fire. Three persons in different parts of London were killed by lightning.

A famine is threatened in the West of Ireland.

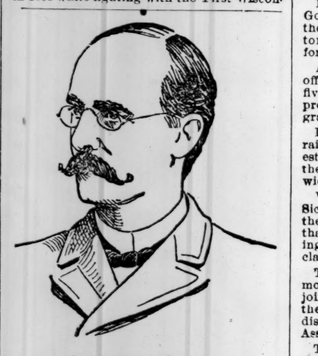
Prince Arisugama, Chief of the general staff of Japan's army, is dead.

The barge Petrel, loaded with Government stores, consisting chiefly of ammunition for Nordenfeldt and Gatling guns, blew up near Gravesend, England. She had a crew of five men, and not a trace of any of them could be found.

JOHN M. THURSTON.

Biographical Sketch of Nebraska's New Senator.

John Mellen Thurston, recently elected United States Senator from Nebraska, was born in Vermont in 1847 of Revolutionary ancestry. His father was killed in the ranks in 1863 while fighting with the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and Thurston was left at sixteen years on his own resources. He worked his way through Maryland University and studied law, eking out his livelihood at farm work. When admitted to the bar in 1869 he moved to Omaha, with less than $40 saved up, Herman E. Luther, now of Denver, going with him. They had two years of hard struggle, but after that these two determined young lawyers began to build up a good practice and work toward the front.



JOHN MELLEN THURSTON.

He began to be active in politics and became City Attorney. At all State conventions he was an important figure. He was one of the Blaine leaders in the Republican convention of 1884, and managed the critical struggle for adjournment successfully. He was Temporary Chairman of the 1888 Republican convention, and during that campaign was constantly on the stump. He is an orator of the first order. In 1887 and 1893 Mr. Thurston was a candidate for Senator, but he was defeated, the last time after a close contest. Mrs. Thurston is a daughter of Colonel Luther Poland, of Omaha, also of Vermont stock.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Five Men Imprisoned by the Resulting Cave-In and Killed.

About 11.30 p. m. a powder explosion occurred at the mines of the Tradewater Coal Company, near Sturgis, Ky., killing five men and caving in the mine on them.

The miners imprisoned, and whose bodies were recovered, are: Miles Fitzhimmers, Al Holt, married; Robert Hall, married; Jim Waltzers and James Coffee.

The mines were damaged to the amount of $2000.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Felix Francois Faure, Elected Ruler of France by the National Assembly at Versailles.

The New York Times publishes the accompanying excellent portrait of France's new President, and says that "M. Faure is a tall, imposing figure, whose lines reveal his training in early life as a mechanic. Although a millionaire ship owner, he has simple tastes." He is just fifty-four years old, and has been elected to serve a term of seven years.

NELSON A SENATOR.

The Governor of Minnesota Elected Washburn's Successor.

The two houses of the Minnesota Legislature, in joint session at St. Paul, voted for a successor to Senator N. D. Washburn. When the two Houses had assembled and were organized the roll call was had and Governor Knute Nelson was shown to have been elected. Before the announcement of the vote there were several changes made by members, and the announced result was: Knute Nelson, 102; Washburn, 33; S. G. Comstock, 5; J. T. McCreary, 2; Ignatius Donnelly (Pop.), 13; John Lind, 6. Governor Nelson was brought before the Legislature and returned his thanks.

KNUTE NELSON.

Knute Nelson, Senator-elect from Minnesota, was born near Bergen, Norway, February 2, 1842, and came to America in 1849. He served through the war as a non-commissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. He has been three times elected Congressman and twice Governor.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The seamen and dock laborers are out on strike at Buenos Ayres.

A company is being promoted in Bradford, England, for the manufacture of artificial silk.

John D. Rockefeller confirms the report of an agreement among iron ore producers to maintain prices.

Striking miners in the Massillon (Ohio) district are said to be destitute and have appealed for State aid.

Illinois railroad employes are organizing a gigantic bureau to secure favorable treatment in the Legislature.

In consequence of the general decline the mintage of tin in England has practically ceased to be remunerative.

The Rev. G. Wynne Jones, of Baltimore is going to start a "Domestic Institute," the object of which shall be to train girls for domestic service.

All the mines in the Pittsburg district now in operation are paying fifty-five cents per ton for mining, the lowest rate that has been paid for years.

The oldest handmaid in the United States lives in Philadelphia. She is ninety-three years old, and her name is Rebecca Shopley. She has lived in one family sixty-one years.

Ten of the leading fruit-canning factories of East Baltimore, Md., which have been shut down since the first of October, have started up, giving employment to about 1500 people.

Employes of the Homestead (Penn.) Steel Works secretly organized a lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The next day 100 of them were discharged.

Miners at Shawnee, Ohio, have leased the Goslyn and Barber mines, and will operate them, paying the proprietors seven cents a ton royalty and ten cents a ton commission for selling the coal.

Agents of the new Michigan coal fields are offering Ohio miners an advance of thirty five cents per ton to work for them, and it is probable that many of the miners will emigrate to Michigan.

In Switzerland there is a law by which railway and steamboat companies, factory establishments, etc., are liable to indemnify their employes in case of accidents, or their widows and children in case of their death.

While the pitiful story of the misery of the Sicilian laborers and peasants is still fresh in the public memory, it is gratifying to learn that a step has been taken toward alleviating the sufferings of the Sicilian laboring classes.

The best qualifications for conductors and motormen, protection to human life, low joints on tracks and how to avoid them, and the best methods of collecting full fares were discussed by the last Ohio State Tramway Association.

Thomas Lally, formerly an employe in the shoe factory of Welch & Landrigan, at Salem, Mass., secured a verdict of $80 against the Knights of Labor. Lally alleged that he was discharged from the firm's employ at the request of the Knights of Labor because he refused to join the order.

Martin Fisher, an employe of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company in Philadelphia, is a remarkable man. While he lost his right arm below the elbow, and has but the thumb and two fingers of his left hand, he is one of the most expert telegraphers and typewriters in the employ of the company.

Three thousand unemployed workingmen gathered outside of the Montreal (Canada) City Hall and threatened to invade the building and proceed to do violence if their demands for work were not complied with. The Mayor expressed his sympathy with the men and said the city had done its best to give employment, and suggested that a requisition be presented to him to call a mass meeting at the Board of Trade rooms. This was done, and the men dispersed on the appeal of their leaders.

DROWNED HER CHILDREN.

The Crime of a Drunken Mother Announced by Herself.

Mrs. Margaret McBournie, of Boston, Mass., went into Station 10 and informed the police that she had drowned her two children. On visiting the house the officers found the children laid out side by side in bed in their night clothes, with their eyelids held down by copper cents. Both were dead, though the body of the girl Clara, aged two, was still warm. The boy Clifford, five years old, had evidently been killed before the other. It is believed that drunkenness was the cause of the woman's act.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

Leather Workers, Men and Youths, Caught in a Trap.

Two men and a youth were burned to death in a Brooklyn fire. Two others, mere lads, were so severely injured that there was little hope of their recovery. The fire occurred in the Eastern District at about 7 o'clock in the four story double brick building designated as Nos. 11 and 13 Schenck street. The property is owned by Frederick Linhardt, and used by him as a morocco factory. The regular business of the day was over when the fire started. Five of Linhardt's employes had remained in the building to do a little extra work. They met their fate as they worked. Their names are:

Burned—Antonio Graff, aged fifty, No. 86 Classon avenue; Tony Schultz, aged twenty-four, of North First street; Frank McSorley, aged fifteen, No. 98 Skillman street. Injured—Frederick Oliver, aged sixteen, No. 117 Pacific street; Albert Heiser, aged sixteen, No. 86 Classon avenue.

Oliver and Heiser were removed to the Homeopathic Hospital for treatment. Both are severely burned about the face and body. No one seemed to know how the fire started, and the mystery will probably never be solved.

William Banks, convicted in West Virginia of stealing cotton waste worth a few cents, was sentenced to life imprisonment under the law inflicting such a penalty in case of a third conviction.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price received during the past week for the platform surplus was $1.47 per can of 40 quarts. The Exchange price has been lowered to 2¾c. per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.	1,592,599
Condensed milk, gals.	12,350
Cream, gals.	37,047

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras...₽	—	@$	—
Western, extras	—	@	23
Western, firsts	20½	@	22
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	20
State—Extra	—	@	19
Firsts	—	@	17
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	10	@	15
Factory, fancy	14	@	14½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10¼	@	10⅝
State Factory—Part skims, large, choice	7	@	7½
Part skims, good to prime	3½	@	6½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	22	@	22½
Jersey—Fancy	23½	@	24
Western—Prime to choice	21	@	21½
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 35	@	2 40
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	1 85
Pea, 1894, choice	1 82½	@	1 85
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 90	@	1 95
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 10
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	1 95
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₽ 60 lbs.	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls.	—	@	1 07½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Grape Fruit	50	@	5 00
Oranges, Fla., ₽ box	50	@	3 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₽ bbl	11 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₽ crate	2 00	@	3 75
Apples, greenings, ₽ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin	2 50	@	4 00
Common qualities	—	@	—
Grapes, Del., ₽ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	10	@	16
Concord	—	@	—

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₽ lb	—	@	11
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	11
Good to prime	8½	@	10
Old olds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₽ lb	8½	@	9
Chickens, ₽ lb	—	@	7½
Roosters, old, ₽ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₽ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₽ pair	60	@	90
Geese, ₽ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₽ pair	25	@	35

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ lb	7	@	12
Chickens, Phila, broilers	11	@	12
Western	7	@	8
Jersey, ₽ lb	11	@	12
Fowls, ₽ lb	7	@	9½
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₽ lb	10	@	15
Geese, ₽ lb	6	@	12
Squabs, ₽ doz	2 00	@	3 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Long Island	—	@	—
Sweet, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₽ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Onions—Yellow, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Red, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Squash, marrow, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 00
Hubbard	1 00	@	1 50
Turnips, Russia, ₽ bbl	50	@	75
White	—	@	—
Kale	50	@	65
Celery, ₽ doz. roots	10	@	50
Parsnips	75	@	1 00
Green peas	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
String beans, ₽ crate	—	@	—
Spinach	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce	2 00	@	4 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 65
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	62
May	—	@	62½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	50⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	36	@	36⅞
Track White	—	@	—
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	64	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₽ 100	5 90	@	6 40
Clover	9 00	@	9 75
Lard—City Steam	6¼	@	6⅝

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₽ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 65
Lambs, ₽ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 75
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lbs	4 45	@	4 80
Dressed	4½	@	6½

A WOMAN'S NERVES.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN TO WHOM NOISE WAS TORTURE.

Prostrated by the Least Excitement—Physicians Baffled By Her Case.

(From the Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa.)

Mrs. Helen Meyers, whose home is at 3515 Vernon avenue, Chicago, and whose visit to Keokuk, Ia., will long be remembered, was at one time afflicted with a nervous malady which at times drove her nearly to distraction. "Those terrible headaches are a thing of the past," she said the other day to a *Gate City* representative, "and there is quite a story in connection with it too.

"My nervous system sustained a great shock some fifteen yers ago, brought on, I believe, through too much worrying over family matters, and then allowing my love for my books to get the better of my discretion where my health was concerned. Why, whenever my affairs at home did not go along just as I expected, I would invariably become prostrated from the excitement and I would consider myself fortunate indeed if the effects of the attack would not remain for a week. I was obliged to give up our pleasant home not far from the Lake shore drive, because I could not stand the noise in that locality. I could find no place in the city which I deemed suitable to one whose nervous system was always on the point of explosion. To add to my misfortunes my complexion underwent a change and I looked so yellow and sallow that I was ashamed to venture from the house at all.

"'Madam,' said my doctor to me soon after an unusually severe attack of the malady, 'unless you leave the city and seek some place of quiet, you will never recover.' So I concluded I would visit my uncle, who lives in Dallas County, Iowa, and whose farm would surely be a good place for one in my pitiable condition. I picked up the *Gate City* one day and happened to come across an interesting recital of the recovery of some woman in New York State who was afflicted as I had been. This woman had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if Pink Pills cured that woman they might do the same for me. I began to take the pills according to directions and I began to feel better from the start. After I had taken several boxes of them I was ready to go back to Chicago. My nervousness was gone and my complexion was as fresh as that of any sixteen-year-old girl in Iowa, and Pink Pills is what put the color in my cheeks. No wonder I am in such high spirits and feel like a prize fighter. And no wonder I like to come to Keokuk for if it had not been for Pink Pills bought from a Keokuk firm I would not have been alive now," laughingly concluded the lady.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

BANKS CLOSED.

Two Institutions at Binghamton, N. Y., Fail.

Bank Examiner Prescott has closed the doors of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank in Binghamton, N. Y., pending an investigation. The Treasurer, Tracy R. Morgan, has confessed a defalcation of $100,000. His action was precipitated by an effort on the part of Morgan and President Brownson to carry away the books of the bank about midnight. In the same building and under the same management is the Broome County National Bank, which was examined last month by Bank Examiner Backus and pronounced all right.

State Bank Examiner Backus has taken charge of the Broome County National Bank, acting under the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency. The bank had an authorized circulation of $90,000 and was capitalized at $100,000.

All the securities and cash of the savings bank were placed in the vaults of the Binghamton Savings Bank. Detective Robert Stevenson was sent to watch the building. About 5.30 next morning he saw Brownson and Morgan emerge from the bank, carrying a bushel basket between them. It was filled with books and papers, and each man carried a large bank book under his arm. The officer stopped the men and insisted that the property be returned to the bank. After some argument Brownson and Morgan carried the property back. Bank Examiners Backus and Mooney were immediately called and sent for an attorney, Recorder Roberts. Mr. Morgan was told that he must not take any property away from the bank.

Bank Examiner Backus said: "I found the books of this bank in a horrible condition. It will be a long time before they are straightened out. Shortly after I came here last week I found out that some one had been defaulting. I intimated to Mr. Morgan in a mild way that he was to blame, and he said nothing. Later I took the bull by the horns and directly charged him with it. He admitted he had taken the funds of the bank. I was taken sick at the hotel, and Morgan and Mr. Brownson came to see me. I finally got Morgan to admit that he had taken the funds of the bank, but I am not at liberty to tell all that he told me. I then cautioned both men not to go near the bank and against touching one of the books or papers. Morgan promised to keep away, but subsequent events proved that I was justified in taking the savings bank funds and securities to the Binghamton Savings Bank.

"Morgan and Brownson are liable for burglary in entering this bank and taking out the books. If I had not had the building watched, I should have no books here to-day to work on. I certainly never found a bank in such a condition.

"I can't say how the affairs of the National Broome County Bank stand and I do not knew whether or not funds from the savings bank have been transferred to the National Bank. I cannot state how heavy the defalcation has been. I hope it has not been sufficiently large to break the bank. It became absolutely necessary to close this bank until we could find out how its finances stood."

The last statement of the savings bank showed a surplus of over $67,000.

There was a heavy run on the other savings banks in the city all day, but money came in on every train, and the New York banks said they would put $1,000,000 into the city if necessary.

Tracy R. Morgan has been Mayor of Binghamton, and, during his thirty years' residence, has been looked upon as an upright citizen. He is about seventy-nine years old. The bank examiner has found that during the past thirty years a correct trial balance had never been taken in that bank. The question is what has Morgan done with the money. It is not known that he was extravagant or had any vices. Not one of the employes knew anything of his accounts, with the exception of a young girl, who has for several years been Morgan's chief helper.

CULLOM WINS.

Elected United States Senator From Illinois.

Ballots for United States Senator were taken in both houses of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, resulting in the reelection of Senator Shelby M. Cullom.

SHELBY M. CULLOM.

The two branches balloted with this result: In the Senate—Shelby M. Cullom, 32; Franklin MacVeagh, 12. Absentees—Republican, 1; Democrats, 6. The House—Cullom, 90; MacVeagh, 60. Absentees—Republicans, 2; Democrat, 1.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of new machinery has arrived at Middlesborough, Ky., from Boston, for the South Boston Iron Works, and the plant will soon start up. It is the only gun and ordnance plant in the South, and employs 500 skilled workmen.

A colony of thirty-five families of Finns has arrived in Bertie County, North Carolina, and has bought 2500 acres of land. They are the first of this race to settle in North Carolina.

The Brazilian Anaconda.

The late Mr. Bates, in his eleven years spent in the Brazilian forests, saw and heard more of the habits of the anaconda than most travelers, though, like other great serpents, the individuals of this species are so little common that their appearance in any one district is too infrequent to make a special study of their habits part of the day's work of a busy naturalist. Bates's first personal experience of the creature shows how impossible it is to avoid the pythom by the ordinary means of isolation sufficient to keep other dangerous creatures at a distance. He was at anchor, in a large boat, in deep water, in the port of Antonio Malagueita.

An anaconda swam out to the boat, lifted its head from the water, broke in the side of a fowlhouse on deck, and carried off a couple of fowls. It was found that this snake had been stealing ducks and fowls from this part of the river for months, so a hunt was organized, miles of river bank were searched, and the serpent at last found running itself in a muddy creek and killed. It was "not a large specimen, only eighteen feet nine inches long." But Mr. Bates measured skins of anacondas which were twenty-one feet in length and two feet in girth, and he adds: "There can be no doubt that this formidable serpent grows to an enormous bulk, and lives to a great age, for I have heard of specimens having been killed which measured forty-two feet in length, or double the size of the largest which I had the opportunity of examining." We must add a correction here. They were double the length; but the size of these great reptiles, like that of fish, increases enormously with every addition in longitudinal growth.

A snake of twenty feet in length would be probably four times the weight of one ten feet long, and the bulk of a forty-foot anaconda would approach that of the largest crocodile. Since the publication of "The Naturalist's Voyage on the Amazons" an anaconda of twenty feet has been brought to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. A neighbor of Bates, in Brazil, nearly lost his ten-year-old son by the attack of an anaconda. He had left the boy in his boat while he went to gather fruit, and on his return found him encircled by the snake, whose jaws the father seized, and actually tore them asunder.—The Spectator.

Healthy Bank Notes.

The Bank of England never reissues a note. Every bill passed over its counter from the inside is crisp and new, free from bacteria, bacilli, microbes or any other disease germs. A London newspaper states that even if a customer should draw a check, receiving these new bill, and then decide that he preferred coin, the man in charge of this department would take the notes, tear a corner from each, and pass over the gold. The bills are then burned without ceremony.

The Bank of France also issues only new notes, but for fourteen years it has turned the old ones into pulp instead of burning them. It takes about twenty-four hours to transform them into a blackish pulp, useful only for the backs of ledgers or cardboard of low quality. As a sanitary measure this destruction is probably wise, and in the end may be even economical. Some of our American bank notes take on an alarmingly unhealthy look before they get into the furnace.—Troy Times.

Judges of Terrapin Are Scarce.

"I doubt if there are a hundred first-class judges of terrapin in the United States," remarked a well-known dealer in game and fish last Saturday, as he called attention to a fresh lot of the aristocratic crustaceans. "I know this because the clubs, restaurants and hotels use vast quantities of Texas, Florada and other common terrapin and serve them as bonafide diamond backs. The finest diamond backs range in price from $40 to $100 a dozen, and one terrapin, when properly cooked, will make about three plates, so that the cost of a dish of stewed terrapin must necessarily range from $1 to $3.50, and whatever is charged above these figures represents the profit. Many a man who smacks his lips over the terrapin he gets in a restaurant doesn't know the difference between that and a mud turtle, which latter, I dare say, he often gets. Terrapin is one of the articles in our business which is an all-the-year-round luxury, and has no season."—Philadelphia Record.

All the Same.

"Many days you have lingered about my cabin door; hard times, hard times come again no more." All the same Merry Christmas and Happy New Year passed as though the land was flowing with milk and honey. Some bought one thing and some bought another, but one of the best investments for a small sum paid well. It was not for a Christmas bush, but thousands got it and thousands who had suffered long and wearily with rheumatism were made doubly happy in being cured by St. Jacobs Oil. It leaves no trace behind, and all the same, the harder times will come no more to them. The luxury of health is worth a fortune.

Eudoria is from the Greek, One Who Prospers in Her Way.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Cassandra is from the Greek and means a Reformer of Men.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

As Strange as a Novel.

The identity of Ashford, who murdered his wife and children at Vancouver, British Columbia, and then attempted to take his own life, has been partly discovered by his private papers. These papers show that Ashford's sister is a marchioness, her maiden name being Elizabeth Flowers. Ashford's real name was George Frederick Flowers.

The papers and letters disclosed the fact that the Flowers family is possessed of great wealth and that a sister of the murderer willed to Ethel Flowers, Ashford's second daughter, a large estate in England. She came into her estate on her eighteenth birthday.

This accounts for the remark of Ashford, "When I am gone all but Ethel will have to beg on the streets," and also for his attempt to shoot every one of his children but Ethel. Ashford upon being reprimanded for resenting some prison discipline, said impudently: "You fellows will find out who I am before this trial is over."

Ashford disgraced his family by a succession of wild sprees and squandering his fortune. As he was a prominent Cambridge graduate, and one of the leaders in aristocratic society, his actions created scandal, and his disgrace followed some of his escapes. He concluded to sink his identity.

He dropped his title and friends, became a common soldier, joining the army in India, took the name of Ashford and married the daughter of a farrier of the regiment, who knew his past and was willing to overlook everything.—Washington Star.

The world's birth rate is seventy per minute.

A Gentle Corrective

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods